

# Library worker to fight dismissal

by Bonnie Price

An assistant in the medical library was fired yesterday for alleged "failure to satisfy job requirements."

Calling the dismissal unjust, Bill Harridial said he plans, with the help of the Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE), to follow the grievance procedure offered by the McGill administration to its employees.

Harridial's supervisor, K. Reddy, had officially reprimanded Harridial last November for a "bad temper," shown by his "slamming of kardex drawers" and his unfriendly attitude towards his "work mates." She said, however, that his "work was very good."

Harridial was asked to sign Reddy's report as indication that it had been discussed with him and he fully understood it. Harridial refused, and it was duly noted in the report that "Mr. Harridial did not wish to sign this for he felt some of the main points were unjustified."

Beyond Reddy's appraisal of his attitude, Harridial said he was given no reasons for dissatisfaction with his job performance. Harridial's letter of dismissal says only that February 8 is his last working day and that he will continue receiving a salary for three-and-a-half weeks.

Harridial said that he turned to CUPE for help in understanding his position. "CUPE," he said, "was the only organization that appeared to offer any potency in



Daily photo by Robert Bellini

Bill Harridial, the medical library assistant who was fired yesterday. He plans to fight the decision.

securing the interests of its members."

CUPE, with a membership of 37 per cent of McGill's library assistants, is still 13 per cent short of having enough members to be the lawful representative of the library workers. Because Harridial and CUPE have no legal recourse, they plan to adhere to the McGill administration's grievance procedure. "We're going to pursue it all the way in spite of its inadequacies," Harridial said.

McGill's grievance system begins with an appeal to the immediate supervisors, the ones

who, in Harridial's case, made the decision to fire him. It ends, five stages later, with the vice-principal.

In contrast to the grievance system CUPE has won at the University of Quebec at Montreal, McGill's grievance system allows for no outside arbitrator. For McGill's library workers, the decision to fire an employee always rests exclusively with the employer.

When reached by telephone, Harridial's immediate supervisors, J. Rudolph and K. Reddy, refused to comment.

## Taylor says Council can ignore open meeting

by David Ress

Students' Society External Vice-President Earle Taylor says the Students' Council has the right to ignore the open meeting vote that granted the McGill Daily its requested \$44,000 subsidy.

Taylor said last night that the Judicial Committee's February 1 ruling that open meetings can spend "significant amounts" of Students' Society funds did not apply to the November 14 meeting on the Daily budget. He said the committee recognized that Council can overrule an open meeting when Council has "exclusive jurisdiction" over funding.

Taylor said Article 8, section 6 of the Constitution, which states that "Council is responsible for the management and control of the Daily, through the Editor in chief," gives Council this exclusive jurisdiction over the Daily's funds.

As a result, he said, Council's vote against the full Daily subsidy at Wednesday's meeting was completely justified.

Students' Councillor Linda Feld-

man, who opposed Taylor at this meeting, said there is no mention of exclusive jurisdiction in Article 8, Section 6, indicating that the Judicial Committee ruling does apply to the November 14 open meeting. She expressed "abhorrence over Council's refusal to recognize the students' rights" to run their Students' Society.

A spokesman for the Judicial Committee refused to comment on whether the Committee's ruling applies to the open meeting on the Daily budget. He also would not say whether Council's vote against the budget was legal.

He said that it would not be fair for the Judicial Committee to make any decision until the two parties involved were able to formally present their cases.

Feldman said she, Will Hoffman, and Michael Johnson will soon be bringing a petition before the committee to question Council's right to bypass the open meeting.

Feldman deplored "the time and money wasted in getting the money that belongs to the Daily according to the will of the

students." She also accused Council of intending to set a precedent of firm control over the Daily.

Richard Markus, Council's Finance Director, said that the Judicial Committee decision opens the channels for budget approval again, if the Daily wishes to try. He invited the Daily to apply for funds, but said that the final decision would still be up to Council.

Taylor and Markus said the reason Council voted down the full Daily budget was lack of funds, although both of them admitted that political reasons might have played a part too. But they denied that vindictiveness was a factor in the decision.

Lorne Merryweather, the Daily's business manager, said that the Daily could publish only about 10 more issues on the present budget. He said lack of funds would force the photography department to shut down soon.

Taylor and Markus said they doubted whether the Daily would have to stop publishing.



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## Anti-strike bill may be dropped, Cournoyer says



Daily photo by Vito Magistrale  
Quebec Labour Minister Jean Cournoyer emphasizes a point to his McGill audience.

Quebec Labour Minister Jean Cournoyer said yesterday that he is willing to amend or even drop entirely his proposed legislation to forbid strikes affecting "essential services."

Cournoyer proposed the legislation (Bill 89) in November 1972, but the National Assembly has not put it into law. Quebec unions have vigorously opposed the bill.

The union opposition, Cournoyer said yesterday, led him to suggest to the unions that they devise some system to guarantee essential services during public service strikes. Cournoyer said the unions had made some suggestions to him; as a result, he was ready to reconsider Bill 89.

Union officials could not be reached to confirm Cournoyer's statements.

The labour minister was speaking to a McGill audience of about 100 in a discussion sponsored by the management faculty and the Industrial Relations Centre.

Cournoyer said opposition might also prevent another of his proposed bills—to limit strike-breaking—from being passed.


He introduced that bill after participants in 15 Quebec strikes occupied his Montreal office.

Cournoyer said the Conseil de Patronat opposes the bill because no other government in North America has such a law. And the unions oppose it, he said, because it imposes government control over strike votes and other union affairs.

When asked whether the routine granting of injunctions against picketing restricts the pressure a strike can exert, Cournoyer said picket lines should be only to inform the public that a strike is on. They should not prevent anyone from entering a struck plant.

He added that picket lines are less important than the right to strike itself.





**MADAME ZENSBIA**

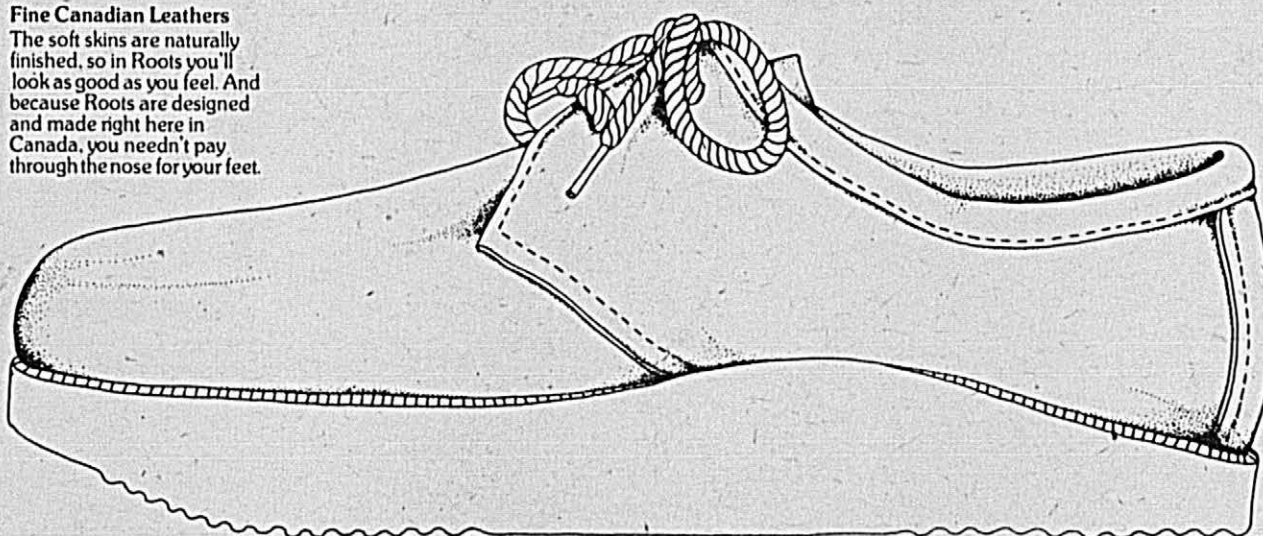
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# LEAN AND HUNGRY/BY GEORGE KOPP

George Kopp is on leave to supervise the production of Nancy Grew and to grant interviews to the Gazette. We

will be running old cartoons of his until he returns. This one is from February 8, 1973.

THINGS  
HAVE  
BEEN  
GETTING  
TOO HEAVY  
AROUND  
HERE  
LATELY.

YEAH.  
ALWAYS  
CONTRO-  
VERSY.  
WE SHOULD  
TALK ABOUT  
THINGS  
THAT EVERY-  
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LIKE  
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THERE!  
NOW YOU'VE  
SAID SOME-  
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ONE CAN  
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BEHIND.

YUK.

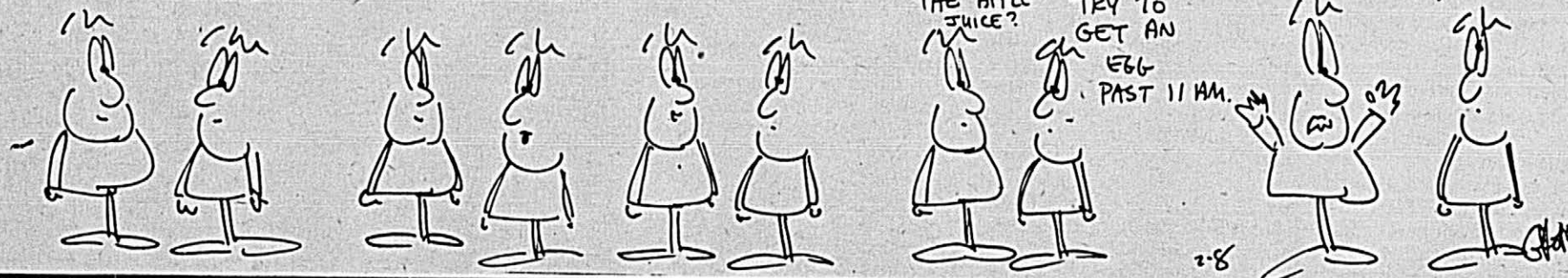
NOT THE  
MANAGEMENT  
UP THERE.  
THEY CAN  
DISH IT  
OUT BUT  
THEY CAN'T  
TAKE IT.

NEITHER  
CAN I.  
JUST THE  
THOUGHT  
OF SALIS-  
BURY STEAK  
IS UNTHINK-  
ABLE. AND  
WHAT ABOUT  
THE APPLE  
JUICE?

IN THE  
MACHINES?  
GONE! GONE!  
GONE LIKE  
THE V-8  
JUICE AND  
FIG NEW-  
TONS®.  
AND JUST  
TRY TO  
GET AN  
EGG  
PAST 11 AM.

EGGS!?  
EGGS!?  
WHO EATS  
EGGS FOR  
LUNCH?!  
TOAST AND  
JELLY?!  
YOU OUTA  
YER MIND?!

NO. NORMAL  
PEOPLE EAT  
SALISBURY  
STEAK (SIC)  
AND HOT TURKEY  
(SIC) EVERY DAY  
OF THEIR  
NATURAL-  
BORN LIVES.



## Students fight for sexology program

by Andrew Phillips

While sex is being promoted at McGill, a group of francophone students were here yesterday trying to make sure it doesn't get stifled at their university.

About 10 students from the "sexology" program at the University of Quebec at Montreal

(UQAM) came to yesterday's session of McGill's symposium on sexuality. They carried signs declaring their opposition to the provincial government's attempts to limit the sexology program.

The students, members of a committee organized to save the five-year-old program, are trying

to mobilize support to put pressure on the government and the UQAM administration, which in the next three weeks will be making decisions affecting the future of sexology at the university.

The government "has been trying to get rid of the program for the last three years," said Pierre Guerin, a sexology student and member of the committee.

He added that the university ordered the sexology department to produce a new program a year ago and has used this revamping as an excuse not to admit new students. As a result, if UQAM doesn't reverse its ruling, fewer than 50 students will be in the program this September, down from 170 now.

"The real problem is that there have been no students coming into the program for a year now," said Guerin. "Only 50 full-time students next September isn't enough to give all the courses."

UQAM's commission des études will be deciding within three weeks whether admissions will be opened for next year. "If we can't get outside pressures on the administration and the government, it's going to be frozen again," said Guerin. The committee has been speaking to medical clinics, family planning agencies and other groups for letters of support.

UQAM's sexology program is the only one of its type in North America.

It is an attempt "to examine sex as a full-time science and study it as such, rather than just deal with the biological or psychological aspects of it," said Guerin. About 70 graduates of the program are working as counsellors and teachers throughout the province, he said, but there has been a problem "of getting people to accept sexology as a new profession."

Guerin said the students are convinced the government and the UQAM administration have adopted an unofficial policy of stifling the development of the depart-

ment and are giving in to social pressures against teaching about sex. "Everytime the program was criticized, it was very vague," he said. "They just said we shouldn't exist."

The Quebec Teacher's Corporation has publicly declared its support of the program as have 80 per cent of community and medical groups contacted by the committee.

### TO SHOW SUPPORT

Students can make their support of the sexology program known to the UQAM administration by writing to—

André Bergeron,  
Directeur de module sexologie,  
Pavillon Read,  
Université du Québec à Montréal.

## Sex aims said too high

by Tom Sheridan

The so-called freedom in sex has not worked the way some people expected it to, according to a noted sex expert.

Dr. Bruno Bettelheim, the noted Chicago psychologist and author, said yesterday that our present generation has been brainwashed to expect things from sex that it simply doesn't offer.

He was speaking before a packed Union ballroom as part of McGill's symposium on sexuality.

Bettelheim said sex education programs tend to give people the impression that the two sexes see each other the same way, but they do not. The programs also diminish the importance of the personal quality of a sexual encounter, he said.

"Furthermore," Bettelheim said, "educators often stir the latent sexuality in a child before he is ready to come to terms with it."

Bettelheim also criticized the quantitative rather than qualitative approach to sex, started by Masters and Johnson.

"It is true that masturbation may provide more frequent and intense orgasms than intercourse," he said. "But a satisfactory sex experience—replete with affection and deep-seated emotional power—needs only one orgasm in the first place."

Bettelheim said that many people's sex lives, particularly those of homosexuals, are failures, because they are self-centered. "Homosexuals unconsciously seek themselves, not others, in their sexual relationships. The homo-

sexual individual often harbours anxieties and fears about the opposite sex."

A member of the audience questioned Bettelheim's "doctrinaire value judgements" on homosexuality and charged that Bettelheim's opinions of homosexuals were based only on his clinical experience. The person said that "there are thousands of homosexuals that don't come in for treatment, yet no one questions whether they are satisfied in their relationships."

"If you choose not to accept my opinions, that is fine," Bettelheim replied.

Emotional development in a sexual context, Bettelheim said, is not confined to the post-puberty stage, but is a function of the whole life cycle, of which the beginning is breast-feeding.

The nursing stage, Bettelheim said, allows both the mother and child to satisfy their physical needs in an emotionally reassuring setting. This relationship, he said, "provides the expectations of permanence that is the key to all sexual relationships."

"Such mutual satisfaction of emotional needs is the basis of any good sexual relationship," Bettelheim said. It is the basis for mutual tenderness and appreciation of the other partner not just as a sex object, but as a person, he added.

Tenderness, Bettelheim said, encircles the family. "Although the father cannot breast-feed his child, he contributes to its emotional growth by his continued moral support of the mother."

## Canadian role in Namibia hit

by Gordon Patterson

Canada is exploiting the people of Namibia (South-West Africa) and is helping preserve an illegal, racist regime there, speakers at a conference on Namibia said last night.

"Canadian companies are killing and exploiting our people," Mishake Muyongo, vice-president of the South-West Africa People's Organization, told a McGill audience.

South African rule over Namibia has provoked armed resistance, Muyongo said. "Every person in Namibia is fighting for the revolution."

White South Africans maintain the same oppressive condition in Namibia as are found in South Africa, Muyongo said, adding that his people are treated as "slaves."

Large numbers of them are kept on "native reserves," which they are not allowed to leave without permits. These reserves are used as a pool for cheap labour, Muyongo said.

Muyongo added that workers from these reserves are picked up and shipped to mines, not knowing where they are going, who they are working for, and how much

they will be paid. At the mines, he said, the workers sleep in compounds surrounded by barbed wire and are not allowed to see their families for the rest of their 18-month contracts.

The miners are paid as little as 90 cents for a nine-hour day, they are not allowed to form unions, go on strike, or organize political rallies, Muyongo said.

Many of the multi-national companies in Namibia, which support the South African government, are based in Canada, Muyongo said.

Another speaker — Hugh Nangle, deputy editorial page editor of the Gazette — said that Canadian corporations have invested \$25 million in Namibia.

Muyongo said South Africa's presence in Namibia "is illegal, and Canada endorsed the UN commission that made it illegal; but Canada gives permission for the corporations to go there."

Nangle said that Canadian corporations are among the worst exploiters of workers not only in Namibia, but also in South Africa, Rhodesia, and other southern African countries.



## 50th Red and White

## Nancy Grew is witty, topical

by Arnold Bennett

Nancy Grew, which opened last night in Moyse Hall, is the best edition of the Red and White Revue to come along in the last several years. Witty and topical dialogue, good production numbers, set design, a few excellent voices, and the comic talents of several members of the cast are the strong points of this year's Red and White.

Although choreography in places is only adequate for a student production, and some of the key singers need to project their voices more (or to be backed up by more strategically placed mikes), these are only minor flaws.

Author George Kopp, Daily cartoonist and veteran satirist, invests some of his comic strip characters with human form, makes up a few new ones, and turns them all loose on an unsuspecting audience, in this whimsical tale of a Canadian Olympian from Horse's Ass, Alberta, who is kidnapped by a social scientist and rescued by gypsies.

Kopp tackles Canadian nationalism, B. F. Skinner, bourgeois morality, Montreal municipal corruption, the international monetary system, and bureaucracy among other themes, as he runs his characters through a plot that at times is reminiscent of Kafka, at

times of Walt Kelly, and most of the time of George Kopp.

The working class also appears, as a shoeshine man-news vendor-porter of many jobs, who brings to mind the "common man" in the stage version of A Man for All Seasons (a role that Kopp played). There are too many good one-liners to repeat; so you'll have to see the revue yourselves.

Michael Wasserman is properly sneering, arrogant, and power-mad as he subtly underplays the role of social scientist B.B.D.&O. Hedd, a caricature of B.F. Skinner carried to a logical extreme.

Barbara Scales and Henry Rendall display rare comic talent as the two gypsy heroes (who for some reason keep on referring to themselves as pan-Slavists, when everyone knows gypsies are Magyars). Honourable mentions should go to Michael Milic as Dr. Christian Scientist, the South African doctor; to Jacqueline Bouchard as Nancy's cousin George; and to Billy Riback as Papa Grozna, constantly in and out of power in the gypsy peoples' republic of Konkordia and in constant fear of being defenestrated.

Judy Rudakoff as Bess, who wears an assortment of stylishly decorated paper bags over her head for the entire play, was very good, and Dida Berku submerged

her own personality in the role of wishy-washy Nancy Grew.

Composer Brahm Wenger, also the producer, has a number of potential hit songs to his credit in this production, particularly Oh Media, Facts and Values, Gotta Play God, Idle Dreaming and Boy Did I Get Screwed.

Oh Media is a solid production number and Idle Dreaming is a romantic piece ably executed by Ivan Smith and Janet Thomson, who would be better if they projected their voices just a bit more. The other songs mentioned here are excellent satirical pieces. As far as I'm concerned Kopp's lyrics are as good as Sir William Gilbert's, of Gilbert and Sullivan fame.

Harriet Harris deserves extra plaudits as by far the best of several capable singers. She made herself noticed in a relatively minor role with excellent projection and clear diction.

Credit should also go to director David Conter, music director and arranger Gerry Carruthers, and set designer Charles van Vliet.

According to some members of the audience, this is the best Red and White since Galt MacDermott's My Fur Lady, produced in 1957; so make a point of not missing it. They don't bring these back as reruns at your local movie theatre.



Daily photo by Harold Rosenberg  
Montreal mayor Guy Frappé, noted grafter and kidnapper, is caught with his pants down in "Nancy Grew," see it at Moyse Hall.

## comment

## Against the Kremlin bureaucrats

by Walter Belyea

This article is written in response to the recent two-part article by Julian Sher in the Daily.

First of all, I consider the article to be unbalanced and perhaps, in spite of the author's intent, the article is an apology for the Kremlin bureaucrats. Sher is correct in pointing out Solzhenitsyn's incorrect association of "Leninism" with the current practices of Soviet bureaucrats; but after that, he fails to advance any further serious analysis of either Stalin or Solzhenitsyn.

Sher ably points out that the Montreal Star, through clever techniques of misquoting, turned a number of Solzhenitsyn's suppositions into unsubstantiated facts about pogroms, etc. But is one to suppose that the editorial policy of the Montreal Star is the fault of Solzhenitsyn?

In the article Sher also accuses Solzhenitsyn of using rumours as the basis for such statements as "One quarter of Leningrad was arrested in 1934-1935." Once

again, are we to blame Solzhenitsyn for the non-existence of accessible records of Stalin's crimes during this period? The only revelations to date are those of Khrushchev on the forced deportation to Siberia of approximately one million Crimean Tartars, who are still unable to return to their homeland.

Finally, Sher tells us that Solzhenitsyn has made statements alluding to the torture of American prisoners of war in North Vietnam. One might further ask whether this really compares with the treacherous actions of Kremlin bureaucrats, who withheld arms supplies to the Vietnamese during the height of the 1972 bombing raids (the heaviest in the history of the world) and wine and dined Nixon in Moscow. But perhaps this example of betrayal is equally applicable to "socialist" China.

The thrust of Julian Sher's article is really to justify Stalin and political monolithism (sic). Instead of taking up the cause of dissidents struggling for socialist

democracy in the Soviet Union, Sher attempts to advance a flimsy theory of state capitalism.

On Stalin, we hear, "Stalin erroneously isolated himself from the masses of people" and "in attempting to deal with counter-revolutionaries, Stalin wronged many loyal Communists and honest citizens." To begin with, Stalin purposely isolated himself from the mass to better represent a petty-bourgeoisie bureaucratic caste, a caste that usurped control of the Bolshevik party from the masses.

Secondly, Stalin did more than "wrong" a few people! Stalin, Molotov, and company carried out a systematic elimination, on a world scale, of all of the leading cadres of the Bolshevik party and their families. Stalin then began his extermination of the right-wing opposition fostered by his policies on the Kulak and national questions. The subjection of millions of Soviet citizens to forced deportations, work camps, and the murder of thousands of Bolsheviks

was only the forerunner of the Stalin-Hitler Pact, which left the Soviet Union unprepared politically and militarily for the subsequent Nazi invasion.

Perhaps one might add that the continuous imprisonment of left oppositionists in China since the 1949 revolution is part of Stalinist policies and further explains Sher's attempt to whitewash Stalin.

In concluding his series, Sher finishes with a section on who is the real enemy. One would have hoped he would have directed his fire against the Kremlin bureaucrats and not Solzhenitsyn, a one-time socialist militant, broken by years of repression. The capitalist class often attacks trade unions for being bureaucratized, gangster-ridden, and corrupt. Should revolutionaries side with the bureaucrats against rank-and-file dissidents who also expose these problems? That the capitalist press can have a field day with the anti-democratic nature of the

Soviet Union is due to the role of the bureaucracy and the degeneration of the first socialist revolution.

While I can solidarize (sic) with Sher's sentiments about the obscurity of writers like Alex La Guma, I find it strange he found no time to comment on the show trials of Pyotor Yakin and Victor Krassin in August. Similarly one might think he would take up and champion the cause of Pyotr Grigorenko, an outspoken socialist militant currently confined to a mental hospital, to correct his "anti-soviet" ideas.

The point is clear to me! Julian Sher has never read any of the Samizdat nor does he have any real interest in the struggles of the opposition in the Eastern European states for socialist democracy. The only real way to eliminate distortions about the real nature of socialism emanating from the anti-democratic bureaucratized worker's state is by eliminating the bureaucrats, not their critics.



## comment

## The fine art of criticizing the U.S.S.R.

by Sheldon Goldfarb

The two articles in the Daily this week on Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn and his criticisms of the Soviet Union were of mixed value.

On the one hand, they correctly pointed out the lack of proof to back up Solzhenitsyn's charges. On the other hand, they made equally unsubstantiated charges of their own against the Soviet Union.

The articles correctly—although sketchily—exposed the weakness of Solzhenitsyn's arguments and also revealed the distorted and sensationalist way the commercial press presented those arguments.

The article noted that most of the charges—like Stalin's "plan to purge the Jews" and his alleged membership in the tsarist secret police—are based, as Solzhenitsyn and commentator Harrison Salisbury admitted, not on proof, but on hearsay, rumour, speculation, "psychological deduction," and a firm belief in the evil of the Soviet Union.

**Same method, same target**

All very good. But after criticizing the lack of proof for Solzhenitsyn's charges, the articles criticizing the critic adopted the critic's critical method—the method of making unsubstantiated accusations. And the articles chose the same target—the Soviet Union.

First, the author of the articles prepared the way by resorting to almost every rhetorical flourish in the handbook of political jargon (revised edition).

He attacked the Soviet Union for being an "authoritarian regime" and a "capitalist superpower," for "betraying socialism," and for restoring a "repressive capitalist economy," in which a "new bourgeoisie" of "Party and big business bureaucrats" holds power.

An impressive denunciation—but completely unproved.

**Fun, fun, fun**

Then again, a little rhetoric is fun—certainly more fun than dry statistics. And if unsubstantiated condemnation is good enough for Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, it should be good enough for everyone, right?

We must be fair, though. The writer did plead lack of space for not supporting his charges:

"It is not possible here to reproduce the wealth of data reflecting just how far the Soviet leaders, since 1956, have gone away from socialism back to capitalism."

Is it possible anywhere?

Well, let's see.

We can examine the specific—but also unproved—charges the author made: that the "crisis-ridden" Soviet Union suffers from layoffs, inflation, unemployment,



anarchic production, wide income gaps, and crop failures and that it is an imperialist superpower.

**Inflation in the U.S.S.R.?**

United Nations figures released last year showed an average inflation rate of 6.9 per cent in Western Europe. But in the Soviet Union, the UN reported, prices were reduced 1.2 per cent.

**Crop failures?**

What about last year's record grain harvest of 215 million tons, 17 million more than aimed for? And what about the 21 per cent increase in agricultural production during the 1966-1970 five-year plan? It is also hard to reconcile the Soviet system of collective and state farms with what the author called a "privately-owned agricultural sector."

**Unemployment and layoffs?****Shortage of workers**

That's a strange one. The main problem in the U.S.S.R. is not a shortage of jobs, but a shortage of workers, caused by World War II. There hasn't been any unemployment in the Soviet Union for more than 40 years; and unlike in the West, most women and older people are part of the work force.

Meanwhile, wages are continually being raised. The raise for 1974 was made public just last month—12 per cent for industrial workers and 14 per cent for agricultural workers. Between 1966 and 1970, the average wage rose 26 per cent.

Is the Soviet Union crisis-ridden perhaps?

On the contrary, even some Western commentators have noted the little effect international monetary crises, industrial stagnation, and "energy crises" have had on the Soviet Union.

Newsday reported last month, for instance, that the Soviet increase in industrial output for 1973 was 7.3 per cent. Soviet figures show that industrial output

increased on the average 10.1 per cent a year between 1951 and 1970. The Soviet Union has surpassed the U.S. in steel production; and while the West worries about oil, the last Soviet five-year plan showed a 45 per cent increase in oil production.

Meanwhile, Western industrial production advances much more slowly or even declines. Between June 1971 and June 1972, British production dropped 1 per cent. U.S. production neither declined nor advanced in 1971.

And the Soviet Union still does run on centrally determined five-year plans; the present one is the ninth. The economy is not anarchic, and it's strange for a defender of China to say it is, because it is the Chinese who have been promoting "self-management" and decentralizing.

Finally, there is the Soviet "imperialist" role on the international scene, like in the Middle East. The liberation forces in the Middle East denounce Soviet imperialism, no?

Well, no.

**Arafat**

Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said at the Arab summit conference last November:

"The Soviet Union's consistently friendly stand inspires the Arab peoples, making them confident of the success of their struggles for their national rights and interests and for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

The leaders of North Vietnam and of the National Liberation Front have similarly praised Soviet support, as have other liberation movements.

In short, the evidence does not seem to support the charges against the Soviet Union. The proof that was not given in the two articles is hard to find elsewhere.

But what of that? Who needs

proof to believe that the U.S.S.R. is a terrible place? Doesn't everyone say so? We read it in the commercial press every day. We are taught it in school. The movies and TV convey the same impression. Could they all be lying?

**Once upon a time**

Suppose there was a little boy named Ivan, whom you'd heard about, but never seen or spoken to. And suppose all your friends and your relatives, your teachers and your employers, your newspapers and your TV programs—suppose all of those told you over and over that Ivan was a very bad boy. Wouldn't you believe it, even without first-hand knowledge?

Even if Ivan were a little angel, you could be made to think he was evil if you knew him only from his enemies. They wouldn't have to prove it; they'd just have to say it often enough and prevent you from hearing anything to the contrary.

So almost everyone believes that the Soviet Union is bad, and they will accept any attack on it, even without proof.

Even many progressives, like the author of this week's two articles, have been convinced of Soviet evil. They have not been convinced by the media attacks on "Communist slavery," which works well enough for right-wingers. Rather, they have been convinced by the claims in the same media that the U.S.S.R. has betrayed other progressive forces and is no different from reactionary powers.

Thus, the Western media—echoed by the Chinese—equates the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. as "superpowers."

Solzhenitsyn has played the game too. In saying Stalin belonged to the tsarist secret police, he hoped to discredit Stalin (and the Soviet Union) not in the eyes of arch-conservatives (for an

arch-conservative, what's so bad about the tsarist police?), but in the eyes of progressives.

**Reasons**

There are several reasons why so many attacks are made on the Soviet Union.

As the author of the two Solzhenitsyn articles noted, the West is in crisis, suffering from inflation, unemployment, monetary difficulties, industrial stagnation, contrived energy shortages, political corruption, etc. Those responsible for the mess want to distract attention from their failings—hence the attacks on other countries.

But not just any other countries—not Britain or France. Interestingly, not really China either.

China's "popularity is now on the upswing," the author said. If he meant popularity with the people who control the commercial press, he may be right.

The attacks are made on the Soviet Union, because those who rule in the West must not let people see a true picture of socialism. If people learned that the socialist Soviet Union does not suffer Western problems, they might be tempted to look on socialism as the solution to those problems. And that is the last thing that the big business interests in power here want.

The attacks are also made, contrary to what has been said, to undermine detente. Some ruling elements oppose detente; they cannot accept that the West, especially the U.S., can no longer boss the world around; they disapprove of the conciliatory positions forced on the U.S. by its weakened position.

These opponents of detente include arms manufacturers, who will lose business through detente, and their political representatives, like Henry Jackson ("the senator from Boeing").

China also opposes detente, but most Third World peoples support it.

Representatives from 144 countries (but not from China) attended last October's peace congress in Moscow. In November 1972, only four countries (China, Albania, Portugal, and South Africa) voted against a UN resolution calling for an end to the use or threat of force in international affairs.

And as Cuban Premier Fidel Castro said when Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev visited Havana last month:

"All the nations of the world and their more conscious leaders greatly appreciate the Soviet Union's policy of peace and its efforts at a lessening of world tensions and at putting an end to the arms race."



# An interview with Paul Sweezy

# "What it means"

Paul Sweezy is the co-editor, with Harry Magdoff, of *Monthly Review*, an independent socialist magazine in the United States. He is also the author of *The Theory of Capitalist Development* and co-author, with Paul Baran, of *Monopoly Capital*. He has also written on the Cuban revolution, American economics, and the problems of the transition from capitalism to socialism.

He was at McGill last week to speak on the United States and multi-national corporations. In this interview, conducted by Nesar Ahmad, Michel Celemenski, Joan Mandell, and Herman Rosenfield, he speaks on his life-long work and activity for socialism and comments on the problem of economic development in the Third World.

**DAILY:** Could you begin by speaking a bit about yourself?

**SWEETZY:** I was born in New York City and grew up in the suburban area. I graduated from Exeter and Harvard, which are sort of Ivy League schools, in 1932. I was a completely orthodox neo-classical economist, and I went for one year to the London School of Economics, in 1932-33.

There I ran into an entirely different situation. A lot of the graduate students came from the London East End and had had radical experiences. There were several Marxists, like Harold Laski. There had been nothing like that around Harvard at the time, as far as I know.

That was the year that the banks went bust and Hitler came to power in Germany and the Depression reached a low. It was quite a year.

And all this had no place in the textbooks or the courses in economics that I had taken; so it seemed as though reality was completely separated from everything that was taught. That began to make me think about what was going on.

Just about that time, the English translations of Trotsky's *History of the Russian Revolution* came out and I read it. I really didn't know anything about the Russian revolution. I didn't even know if I had ever heard of it—maybe vaguely, but not really. And this suddenly opened up an entirely new way of thinking. I began to consider myself a Marxist. It was during the next four or five years or so or maybe more that I really stopped and began to think, "What does it really mean to be a Marxist?"

About 1936 or so, I went back to Harvard after I got done at LSE and became an instructor and tutor in economics. A few years later, there was a course in the economics of socialism, which had been taught by Professor Mason and I had been his assistant for several years. He got tired of teaching it, and he handed it over to me.

So for the next three or four years, I taught this course and I found there was really no suitable reading matter in the whole area of Marxian economics; so I started to write something myself, and it took a long time. That developed and changed, and it finally resulted in the book *The Theory of Capitalist Development*, which was published in 1942.

Just about then, I finished at Harvard and went into the army. That had been a period of three or four years of trying to make up my own mind and understand Marxism. It provided me with a lot of self-clarification. I would suggest to anyone that the best way to understand something is to write a book about it or to give a course.

During the war I was in the Office of Strategic Services—in the Research and

Analysis branch. We were supposed to evaluate what was coming out of the Axis powers. I spent most of the war in England, France, and Germany. After that, I came back to the United States, got out of the army, and had the problem of whether to go back to Harvard, where I could have taught for two-and-a-half years on the remainder of my contract. But I ascertained at the time through talking to friends in the department that the department was split down the middle about ever promoting me to a permanent position; so I decided to forget it, and I resigned. It is not true, as often gets around, that I was fired.

I lived for the next ten years in the country, up in New Hampshire, writing. In 1949, Leo Huberman and I founded the *Monthly Review* with a donation of \$5,000 a year from F.L. Mathieson. We had been good friends with him and often spoke about the desire to build an independent Marxist magazine.

**DAILY:** Could you clarify that. What does it mean to have an independent Marxist magazine?

**SWEETZY:** To start off: a paper with no strings attached, no party ties, no obligations to anyone, no political affiliations or commitments to any political line or anything of that sort. The first issue of *Monthly Review* had 400 subscribers; that was in 1949. This May will be the 25th anniversary. The magazine now has a circulation of around 12,000.

We started publishing books in 1951. I.F. Stone had written the *Hidden History of the Korean War*. He couldn't find a publisher anywhere in the United States or England. It was a very critical expose of the way the war had been handled by the U.S. and the lies that had been put out under MacArthur's completely phony handling of propaganda on the invasion of the North and all the rest of it. Stone did a marvellous job of exposing all this. It was the height of the Cold War in the McCarthy period in the U.S., and nobody would touch it.

So we decided somebody had to publish it. We then invented the imprint *Monthly Review Press*. That book was the first publication; and after that, there was a long period during the next four or five years of McCarthy in which we published quite a number of other books that nobody would publish. We soon found that we had a little publishing house; and after a while, it became sufficiently well established so that people would come to us with books or some translation that nobody in the United States would publish.

**DAILY:** Why do you think that *Monthly Review* was not interrupted during the McCarthy period?

**SWEETZY:** You have to remember that the bourgeois-democratic freedoms in certain areas, like freedom to publish if you have the money to do it, is quite a deep tradition. While it is a very fragile one, it still exists. We were never really big enough or influential enough to warrant anyone getting very excited about us. Maximum circulation was never any more than 12,000...of course, it reaches a lot more readers than that.

I am not saying that it is minuscule. An example of this is that even during the worst Japanese imperialist expansion there was a big school of Marxist and Leninist thinkers, but as long as they wrote for a small enough audience in an esoteric way, they were usually left alone.

In the United States, if there had been a

really big political left-wing movement to defend us, that would have been a different situation; but somewhere in between insignificance and power, there is an area where you have got to expect to be harassed but we haven't reached that level yet. Obviously you hope that before you get to that position, there is going to be a movement sufficiently strong to defend radical thought, but that is still for the future as far as the United States is concerned.

**DAILY:** After the Cold War, or rather after the McCarthy era, were you still subjected to a certain degree of harassment from academia, especially from the economics people?

**SWEETZY:** Well, for a period up to 1958, it was very very rare that we got invited to lecture at a university. Actually one of the problems that I got into with a New Hampshire committee was that I had been invited to lecture on socialism at the Western Civilization Course at the University of New Hampshire. That attracted the attention of the investigators, since it was quite rare in those days. I once tried, because I needed some money, to get a course in adult education at the New School of Social Research.

I went to see the president of the School, who was a German refugee from Nazism himself. He was very sympathetic and told me he couldn't do it and asked me if I could understand. I told him that, of course, I could. That was probably around 1955 or 1956. Then in 1958, a breakthrough came, in the sense that friends of mine at Cornell invited me to teach two summer courses, and I taught there for a while.

It wouldn't have been that way a few years before, and then the following year I taught two quarters at Stanford. That was partly because Paul Baran was then a professor at Stanford. We were working together and writing a book together. His colleagues were relatively friendly. It was only when we came back from Cuba and wrote favourable things about the Cuban Revolution that Stanford got terribly uptight. They were glad to see me leave, and they harassed Baran from then until the end of his life.

I'll send you, if you are interested, some of the documents of the Baran academic freedom case. In the period of the student uprisings in the late 1960s, these documents were all stolen from the Stanford files. There are correspondences between the trustees and the people who were complaining about Baran's activities.

Since then, I was invited to give a couple of courses at the New School around 1965, and I gave a seminar at Yale during 1971, and I get lots of invitations now to go for a day, or a couple of days, or a week, to give lectures at various universities because they like to have a radical around for a little while. It's fashionable; students like it. In fact students often demand that they should be given some different fare on the menu. That's quite different from what it would have been during the witch hunt period. One thing that nobody wants even nowadays, though, is a full-time Marxist unless they are already stuck with him, because, they inadvertently let him slip through.

Baran just got in under the wire at Stanford, and he got tenure at the very beginning. Although they harassed him and tried their best to get him out by keeping his salary low, giving him extra work, and insulting him and that kind of thing, they never quite wanted to provoke an out and out academic freedom case, because he was a damn good teacher and the whole thing



Paul Sweezy.

would have looked ridiculous.

But now, a sign of some change would be that there is a very good teacher at Stanford by the name of Jack Gurley. He was for quite a few years the editor of the *American Economic Review*. You can't get to be any more establishment oriented. Jack spent one semester or more, 1958-59 I think, at the Centre for the Study of Behavioural Science.

He took the occasion to go through all the North American literature written by economists on China. He made up his mind that it was all a bunch of nonsense. He wrote a long paper, which wasn't published at the time, but which circulated widely in mimeographed form; and from then on he developed more and more to the left. Some of you may have heard of a paper he wrote called *Maoist and Capitalist Economic Development*.

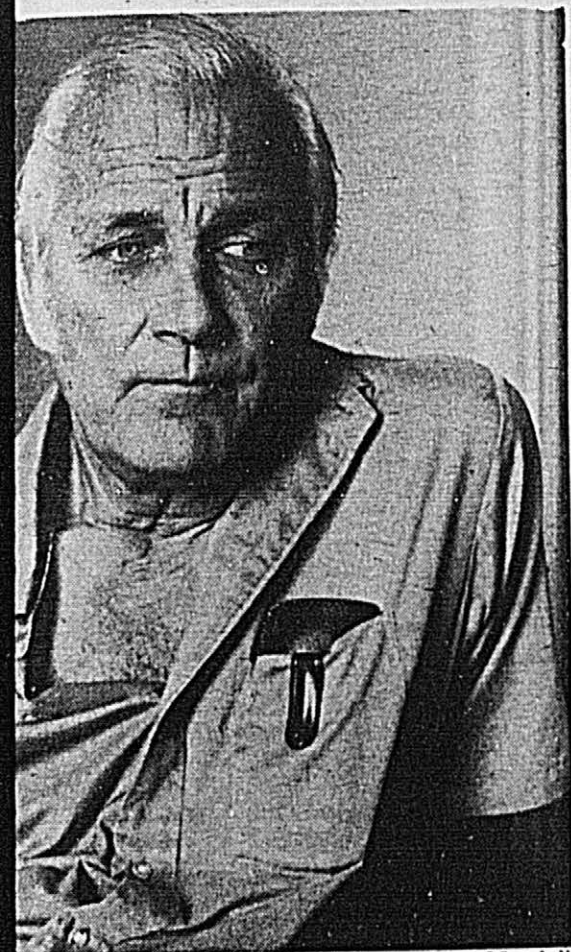
Last year, the nominating committee of the American Economic Association, which puts up candidates for voting by the whole membership, approached me and Jack Gurley and asked us if we would be willing to run for positions on the executive committee. Both of us accepted the nominations—neither of us thought there would be the slightest chance of getting elected since they usually chose much more establishment, less radically oriented people, but we both got elected. I really don't understand what that means. There are about 50,000 members of the association, most of whom are liberal to conservative, very few radicals. There are lots and lots of business economists and I don't have any idea why they would want to elect Gurley and Sweezy.

**DAILY:** What kind of critique do you have of economics as it is taught in North American universities?

**SWEETZY:** Well, it's mostly concerned with building models of equilibrium systems—equilibrium static systems, equilibrium growth systems—which trace patterns of full employment, macro employment, optimum employment, price stability, and equality of savings and investments. I don't have to tell you what they do. It means that



# to be a Marxist"



Daily photo by Joan Mandell

they are concerned with an imaginary world, which has tendencies of equilibrium and harmony, of reconciling interests, and of gradual change.

That isn't the real world. The real world is one of disharmony, disequilibrium and conflict, sudden changes, big leaps, revolutions, wars, discrimination among races and national groups, and all that, which are pretty much ignored and treated as though they were temporary and solvable conflicts by orthodox economics. The result is that they become increasingly irrelevant to the problems of the real world.

Perhaps the clearest example is that the whole growth and development economics treat the problems between the advanced rich countries and the underdeveloped poor countries as though the rich countries help the poor countries. All you need is to have more sensible and rational policies, and the poor countries will become rich too.

We all know that if we go to the facts that it goes the other way—that the gap between the two grows and that far from being to the advantage of the poor countries to be in close contact with the rich countries it has exactly the opposite effect. They only develop when they are cut off from the rich countries such as during wars and during the Great Depression of the 1930's. It was during those periods that there was some degree of industrialization and development in the South American countries such as Brazil and Argentina. But all this mythology of a common interest between the advanced and the underdeveloped countries continues to exist and constitutes what you might call the core of development economics.

**DAILY:** But isn't Brazil developing now under the tutelage of American imperialism?

**SWEETZY:** Brazil is developing very rapidly in terms of the increase in the gross national product. It runs around 10–12 per cent per year in the last few years, but that is a very interesting case. The president of Brazil, a few years ago, visited the United States and was quoted in the New York Times as having said that the economy is

doing fine but the people aren't. This is precisely the notion of growth and development that is worshipped by orthodox economics — the great God gross national product. That real wages, which affect a vast majority of Brazilian people, have gone down by a half since 1964, when the military government took over, doesn't seem to bother anybody at all.

What has happened in terms of Marxian theoretical analysis is that the relative surplus value has been enormously increased, and the workers and the peasants, the people who do the work and who create the value of that society, have been pressed down to a barely subsistence minimum and, in many cases, a lower than subsistence minimum, to starvation. An enormous surplus product is, thereby, being turned up. Now, the question is, who is going to consume this surplus product? Certainly not the mass of the people who have been put down to the minimum of subsistence standard. So what you have is an upper class and an upper middle class that is going towards what we have come to call a consumer's society, buying such things as cars and appliances, (all on credit, of course), houses, second houses, boats, the whole bit. This involves, at the outside, maybe 15–20 per cent of the population. That doesn't eat up all the surplus, either, so you have to have a tremendous export drive. They are going in for exports on an enormous scale, invading markets all over the world — in particular South America and Africa.

To further back up all of this, they play a sub-imperialist role as a junior partner of the United States. For that function they must have military strength. There is an enormous increase in spending for the Brazilian military establishment. They're now making their own ships and I think they're even making their own planes. So what you have is a monster growing that has absolutely nothing to do with the welfare of the Brazilian people.

There are 90 million people, of whom some 75 million are living on the verge of starvation or on a subsistence minimum. There may be a small, relatively wealthy working class in some industries, but it doesn't amount to much. The spread of capitalist farming also means that you have more and more peasants being put off the land and congregating around the cities. Brazil is a classic example of South American countries where you find cities with a very small, enormously wealthy, upper class and the whole city completely surrounded by shanty towns. Brazil is a perfect example of successful capitalist development.

**DAILY:** The argument can be made that the strong centralized government will only exist until a pluralist opposition is formed and with the advance of capitalism there can also be a sufficient redistribution of income.

**SWEETZY:** What is the kind of capital that is being developed? Automobile industries, armaments industries, appliances, and technologically sophisticated export industries. What has this got to do with the Brazilian masses? It has nothing to do with them. You can't suddenly redistribute armaments. You've got to do the whole thing over again. You've got to junk all that stuff. If you're going to have a serious program of developing the economy and promoting the welfare of the mass of the people.

We saw this in Chile. The Popular Unity

government came in, and its first moves were to expand the purchasing power of the working classes, the poorer classes. They did it by raising income and by temporarily holding down prices. There was a tremendous increase for a while—in textiles, clothing, food—the kind of things that the mass of people in a poor country consume. It had nothing to do with these fancy, technologically advanced industries that are being fostered under the kind of a program that the Brazilian military dictatorship has been living under for 10 years now. That's all completely irrelevant. It's worse than irrelevant. It ruins the environment. It has no regard whatever for the real needs of the people. For that, you have to have a totally different approach. There I would say that the article I referred to a little while ago, Jack Gurley's Capitalist and Maoist Economic Development, is the clearest simple exposition that I know of, of these two totally different conceptions of economic development. You can't go from one to the other. You can't say, "Well, we'll get rich along one line and then we'll redistribute along the other."

You know, capital and production are not putty that can simply be squeezed into any form you like. They are very definite structures, built up to serve a tiny minority and the purposes of that tiny minority. They are going to have to be totally turned around. There may be skills and a certain knowhow that is acquired that could be put to other uses. That would be a reason why a country like Brazil, if it had a good revolution, would now be in a position to develop fairly rapidly along that line. It has engineers, and it has people who know how to work in metal, and who know enough about technology to adapt it to serve the needs of the people—just as they have done in China—through industrializing the communes, through building up altogether new types of consumer durables, and through equalization of income. Those are the types of things that have to be done.

But the benefits of the industrialization of Brazil today are very indirect, and anybody who says you have to go through all that to arrive at a position where you can take the other road, is absolutely crazy.

**DAILY:** Do you think that it's possible, given the strength of the ruling class in Brazil, that it will use development, as you have described it, as a base for Brazil becoming an imperialist power?

**SWEETZY:** Yes, I think that Brazil has the potential not only of becoming a sub-imperialist power, but a rival imperialist power. As you know, in total surface area, it is almost as large as the United States. It's in the same league as a geographical entity. It has close to 100 million people, about the size of Japan's population. It has fabulous natural resources, most of which have not even been explored. Brazil has a whole range of climate from a moderate or temperate zone in the south, all the way to a tropical zone in the north.

It has tremendous potential, and in time, I don't see any reason why it might not develop to a point when—the United States and the other advanced powers get into increasing rivalry and knock each other off to a certain extent—that Brazil might not come up into that league. Not that I think that will do any good for the Brazilian people. Au contraire, the only way out for Brazil and all other countries is a genuine revolution.

**DAILY:** Doesn't that bring into question our whole notion of what constitutes

development? For example, Galbraith earlier said that there are basically two types of societies — one that is egalitarian and distributes those goods that are available as best it can, and the other where there is such a vast surplus produced in relation to the needs of the community, (without taking into account, of course, that this often depends on the exploitation of other areas) that a certain trickle-down is effected, which ultimately provides people with their needs.

**SWEETZY:** Well, Galbraith has gone through a considerable "development" himself. In his American Capitalism, which was published in 1950 or '51, he took a very complacent view of the situation in the United States. The next book was The Affluent Society, where he treated inequality and poverty as disappearing problems. This was his "trickle-down" theory, where there was so much affluence that it would trickle down and float everybody else up to a level of at least reasonable affluence. The waste and dissipation of wealth was of relatively small importance, because it was nothing compared to the total picture. Then came The New Industrial State, in which he presented a more skeptical view, and now the last book, Economics and the Public Purpose, in which he says that inequality is the major or one of the major problems, and not only that, but he says that the structure of the system is such that it increases inequality. The power is in the hands of what he calls the "technostructure." I think it's a nonsensical concept. But if you put in place of the "technostructure," a ruling capitalist class that has the power, and uses this power not to redistribute the surplus not to allow it to trickle down, but to appropriate more and more to itself, to increase the gap between the top and the bottom, then it's the power structure that counts. And unless you change the power structure and the purpose for which economic activity is undertaken, there's not going to be any trickle down.

Up till about 1961, in the United States, poverty was treated as a disappearing problem, and then Michael Harrington's book, The Other America came out. It pointed out that there was an enormous problem of poverty. Since then, this has become part of the conventional wisdom of the United States — that there is a problem of poverty and you have to tackle it directly.

But it goes on getting worse all the time. Why is that? Because of bad will? No, it's not because of bad will. It's the way the system works. And Galbraith now knows that. Now, he has a panacea for it, which he calls "the public state." He wants the people to elect a government that will put the technostructure in its proper place, and to forget all about the real relations of power in society, which are entirely different from anything he wants to think. He now understands the problem a little bit better than in the series of books that began in 1950, and the reason he understands it is very simple. The facts are hard truths. Twenty years of experience going the other way from what your theory told you makes you wonder about your theory. Not everybody, but Galbraith is a cut above the rest of the economists, and he's at least reasonably realistic. He suffers from many shortcomings, but they are the shortcomings of a decent person, not of a complete dogmatist of the neo-classical variety who put such blinkers on, that they don't see the facts.



# what's what

## WINTER CARNIVAL

Anyone interested in helping out with the Kronenbrau Krawl please attend a meeting Friday at 1 p.m., Union B-24. For those likewise interested in Casino Night, there is a meeting Tuesday at 4 p.m.

## PRE-MED SOCIETY

Dr. Vineberg will present a film and slide show on "Surgical Revascularization of the Entire Heart," Monday, February 11th, at 1 p.m. in the Francis Seminar Room of the McIntyre Medical Library. All welcome.

## DESIGN CONTEST

\$50 prize for cover design of the first edition of the McGill Literary Magazine. Submission deadline: February 11th. Details in English office or ELA, Arts B 20.

## RED AND WHITE REVUE

The 50th Red and White Revue — Nancy Grew! Tickets are now on sale at the Union Box Office (392-8926) for the musical comedy

Nancy Grew! The show, written by George Kopp and Brahm Wenger, is about the upcoming 1976 Montreal Olympics and is presented each night from February 7-9 and 11-16 live in McGill's own Moyse Hall. Ticket prices are \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3.50. Curtain rises at 8:30 p.m.

## MORGENTHAU DEFENCE COMMITTEE MEETING

All those interested in planning the rally and march in Ottawa March 9th meet in Union B 26-27 at 1 p.m. on Tuesday, February 12th.

## MCGILL FOR FARMWORKERS COMMITTEE

We invite all to join our picket line against Dominion stores on Saturdays at Park and Bernard from 10 a.m.—2 p.m. Hear John Bank and Sean Cosgrove speak on the boycott at 7:30 p.m. on February 13 in Molson Hall.

## PRE-MED SOCIETY

The Pre-Med Society is now open to receive applications for the position of member-at-large. Anyone interested should leave their name, address, phone number, and year and their reasons for wanting to be member-at-large. You should also leave any ideas you have about the society either at the Pre-Med Society office, room 413 of the Union, or in the Pre-Med Society mailbox at the Students' Society office.

You must be a member to apply,

and memberships are available at the office, room 413 Union. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday 1-2 p.m., Tuesday, 11 a.m.—12 p.m.

## CAREER SHOW

Career Show at Place Bonaventure, East Exhibition Hall, February 5th-8th, 12-10 p.m. Admission free.

## ANTHROPOLOGY STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

The economics department has challenged the anthropology department to a broomball game, Monday, February 11 at 7 p.m. Teams meet at the ice rink on lower campus. Bring broom. It is hoped that all staff and students will attend. Refreshments after game.

## HONOURS ENGLISH STUDENTS

Meeting Tuesday, February 12, Arts B20, 4 p.m. to discuss future and present format of the honours program; comments from students of all years and streams are needed. Please attend if possible.

# today

## Centre for Developing Area Studies

Workshop No. 12, 12:15 p.m. at the Centre, 3437 Peel St., second floor lounge. Refreshments will be served. Subject is Caribbean Problems—Grenada, Turks, and Caicos, etc.

## Sex Symposium:

12-2 p.m. Robert Kinch, M.D. talks on "A Rational Approach to Sexuality"

2-5 p.m.—Information Centres, Discussion Groups, Film Program.

2-3 p.m.—V.D. Blues

3-3:15 p.m.—About Conception and Contraception

3:15-4 p.m.—Some Personal Learnings on Interpersonal Relations—Carl Rogers

All in the Union ballroom.

## Chinese Students' Society:

Mid-term mixer in Union coffee lounge at 8 p.m. Members \$0.50, non-members \$1.

Girls free. All welcome.

## Legal Aid:

11 a.m.—3 p.m., Union room 412.

## Ski Owl's Head:

Last day to buy tickets for MOC ski trip to Owl's Head. \$8.50 for

members, \$9.50 for non-members. Includes bus, tow, lessons. Leaves Roddick gates at 7 a.m. Tickets at the Union box office.

## Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity:

Again, all men on campus are cordially invited to Happy Hours, starting at 6 p.m. Don't forget our great meals at 1 p.m. and 5:15 p.m. We are at 3505 Peel.

## Film Society:

MFS presents Johnny Got his Gun, L132, 7 and 9:30 p.m. 50 cents.

## ISA Lunchtime Entertainment:

International Film Series presents films on the Caribbean, including an acclaimed documentary on the West Indian Steel Band. 12-2 p.m., ISA lounge, B40 Union. Admission is free, and coffee will be provided.

## Chess Club:

Those who are playing in our match against Cathedral College N.Y. by radio, please note the match will begin at two o'clock, not three as was previously stated. Please be on time! B27

## Chinese Choral Group:

Practice resumes, every Friday, Strathcona music building, 7:30-9:30 p.m. We are preparing for the Cultural Week by MCSS, some time towards the end of March. Be punctual.

## Free Telegrams:

Via Amateur Radio to points in North America. Phone 392-8942.

## Faculty of Music:

Orchestra under the direction of Eugene Plawutsky; works by Chopin and Saint-Saens. Wind Ensemble directed by Donald Hughes; works by Persichetti, Malcolm Arnold, Bengt Ham-

braeus. 8:30 p.m. in the Redpath hall. Free admission.

## SATURDAY

### Chinese Students' Society:

First game of indoor soccer at 9:30 a.m. All players must be at the gym by 9 a.m. Basketball practice in the Currie gym at 10 a.m. and on Sunday at 1 p.m. Table tennis—all interested please come up to the Currie gym Sunday at 1 p.m.

### Armenian Students' Society:

Party at 9 p.m. in the Union coffee lounge.

### Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity:

Come out to the Rose Bowl Lanes at 5 p.m. and bowl with us.

### Residence Drama Club:

Presents two one act plays: Overlaid by Robertson Davies, and The Sandbox by Edward Albee. Admission free, Douglas Hall dining room. 3851 University, 8:30 p.m.

### Hillel:

All-Star (and amateur) bowling night at Pare Lanes on Decarie. 7:30 p.m.

## SUNDAY

### Residence Drama Club:

Presents two one act plays: Overlaid by Robertson Davies, and The Sandbox by Edward Albee. Admission free. Douglas Hall dining room. 3851 University, 8:30 p.m.

### Hillel:

The 2nd annual winter skating and toboggan party on Mt. Royal. Meet at Beaver Lake Chalet. 2 p.m. Bring your equipment.

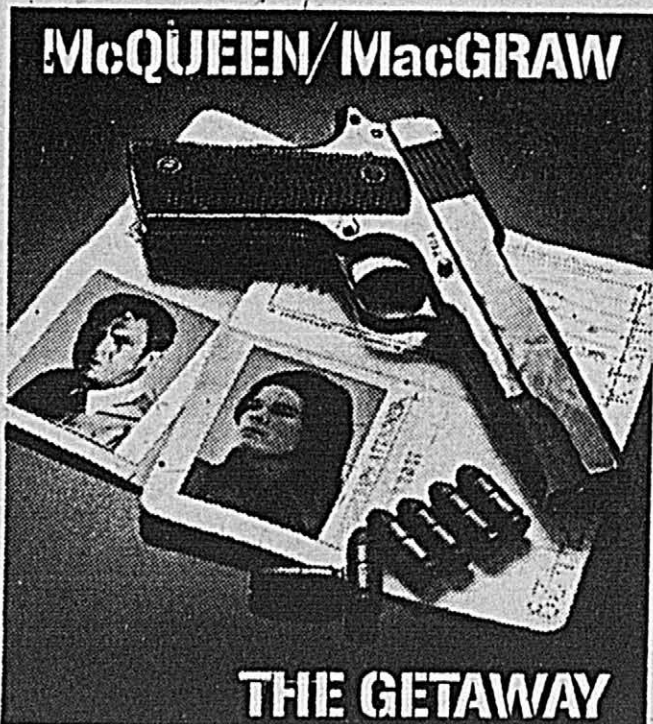
### Residence Movie Club:

Presents Shaft starring Richard Roundtree, with music by Isaac Hayes. 6:30, 8:15, and 10 p.m. in Bishop Mountain Hall.

Have any questions about  
living in Israel?

Come talk to GILI SLONIM  
Hillel 3460 Stanley  
Friday 12-2 p.m.

## a Media McGill presentation



February 9, Saturday  
Showings: 6:00/8:15/10:30 PM  
Leacock 132, Admission \$1.00

# NOTICE

TO REMIND ALL OUR  
ON-CAMPUS ADVERTISERS THAT

# NOON

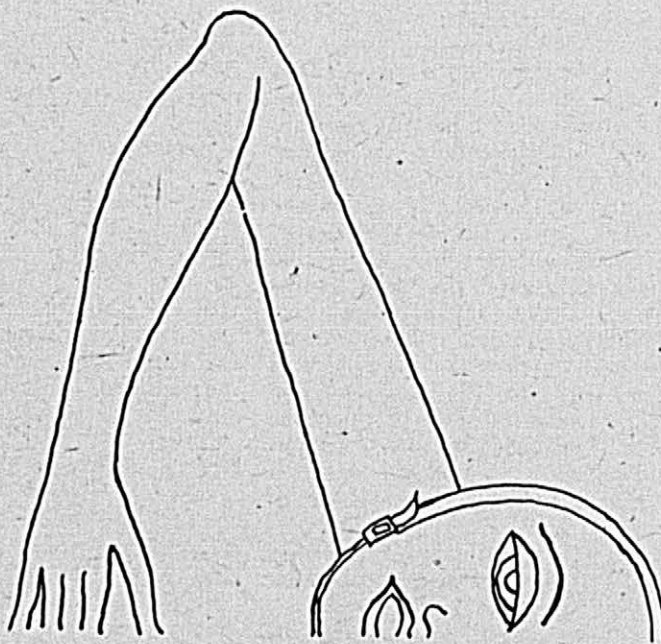
IS THE DEADLINE FOR  
ADS APPEARING THE  
FOLLOWING DAY!

It is advisable to reserve space as far in advance as possible, as particular issues are often booked up before the closing date.

## 50th RED & WHITE REVUE

# Nancy Grew

a musical revue



February 7-9; 11-16. 8:30 p.m., Moyse Hall, McGill University. Tickets: \$1.50, 2.50, 3.50 Available at: Union Box Office, 3480 McTavish. Information: 392-8926. Script & lyrics by George Kopp; music by Brahm Wenger.



# Students' Society elections

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1974  
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1974

NOMINATIONS ARE HEREBY CALLED FOR THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS

## STUDENTS' SOCIETY EXECUTIVE

- \*PRESIDENT
- \*VICE-PRESIDENT, Internal Affairs
- \*VICE-PRESIDENT, External Affairs

## BOARD OF GOVERNORS

- \*ONE UNDERGRADUATE REPRESENTATIVE
- \*ONE GRADUATE REPRESENTATIVE

## SENATE

ARTS	1 REPRESENTATIVE
SCIENCE	1 REPRESENTATIVE
EDUCATION	1 REPRESENTATIVE
ENGINEERING	1 REPRESENTATIVE
LAW	1 REPRESENTATIVE
MANAGEMENT	1 REPRESENTATIVE
MEDICINE	1 REPRESENTATIVE
GRADUATE STUDIES (Professional)	1 REPRESENTATIVE
GRADUATE STUDIES (Academic)	1 REPRESENTATIVE
DENTISTRY	1 REPRESENTATIVE
MUSIC	1 REPRESENTATIVE
RELIGIOUS STUDIES	1 REPRESENTATIVE

## STUDENTS' COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES

GRADUATE STUDIES	2 REPRESENTATIVES
MUSIC	1 REPRESENTATIVE

## CANDIDATE'S QUALIFICATIONS AND NOMINATING PROCEDURES

### EXECUTIVE

**President**—may be any member of the McGill Students' Society in good standing with the University, except:

- i) partial students taking less than three courses
- ii) students registered in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research who are non-resident students or full members of the teaching staff.

Nominations must be signed by at least 100 members of the McGill Students' Society together with their year and faculty.

**Vice-Presidents, Int. & Ext.**—same qualifications as for President.

Nominations must be signed by at least 50 members of the McGill Students' Society together with their year and faculty.

## BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Candidates must be members of the McGill Students' Society and must be registered at McGill University as full time students in good standing following the normal load of courses per year. Nominations must be signed by at least 50 members of the McGill Students' Society together with their year and faculty.

## SENATE

Candidates must be members of the McGill Students' Society and 1. be students in good standing, who are registered full-time for a degree or diploma and have satisfied conditions for promotion in their previous year of studies

OR

2. be students in good standing, who have satisfied conditions for promotion in the previous year of studies and who are registered in a degree or diploma program, but who are permitted by Faculty to undertake a limited program,

OR

3. be students in good standing, who are registered full-time or in a limited program for a degree or diploma, and who are repeating a year for reasons other than academic failure.

Nominations must be signed by at least 50 members of the McGill Students' Society who are in the same Faculty as the prospective candidate together with their year and faculty, or by 25% of the student enrolment in the faculty together with their year and faculty, whichever is the lesser of the two.

## STUDENTS' COUNCIL

**Music Rep.**—must be a student in his/her penultimate year and in good standing with the University. Nominations must be signed by at least 25 student members of the Faculty.

**Grad. Rep.**—may be any graduate student in good standing with the University.

Nominations must be signed by at least 25 student members of the Faculty.

ALL NOMINATION PAPERS MUST CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING WORDS

"We, the undersigned students, nominate.....  
for the position of....."

ALL NOMINATION PAPERS MUST HAVE THE CANDIDATE'S SIGNATURE TOGETHER WITH HIS YEAR AND FACULTY, ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER.

CANDIDATES MAY RUN FOR MORE THAN ONE POSITION (e.g. EXECUTIVE AND SENATE)

PROVIDED SEPARATE NOMINATION PAPERS ARE HANDED IN FOR EACH POSITION.

CANDIDATES MAY NOT RUN CONCURRENTLY FOR THE EXECUTIVE AND FOR FACULTY REP.

ON STUDENTS' COUNCIL

ALL NOMINATIONS MUST BE SUBMITTED TO MRS. HADDAD AT THE STUDENTS' SOCIETY OFFICE IN THE STUDENTS' UNION BY NO LATER THAN

4:30 P.M., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1974

LAWRENCE HOFFMAN  
CHIEF RETURNING OFFICER

## Design Canada

### SCHOLARSHIPS 1974-75

#### FOR ADVANCED STUDIES IN THE FIELD OF DESIGN

The National Design Council and the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce offer scholarships for advanced studies in the field of design to:

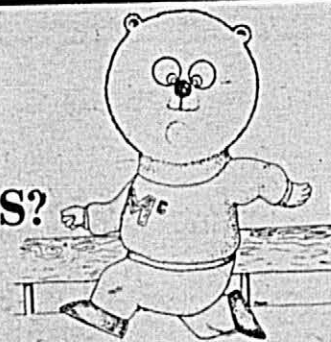
- Applicants who are employed in the field of design and hold a recognized degree or diploma in design or a related field.
- Applicants who are employed in the field of design, who have demonstrated ability but do not have a recognized degree or diploma in design.
- Outstanding students who have completed a post secondary design program in a recognized institute and wish to continue and amplify their design studies.
- Midcareer designers or to professionals in other related fields, who wish to pursue specialized studies or research with a view to teaching design or undertake other design related activities.

Deadline for submission is April 30, 1974.

For application forms, write to:

Registrar  
'Design Canada' Scholarships  
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H5

## McGILL'S GROSS TRUTH OR CONSEQUENCES?



## HUNDREDS IN PRIZES.

what really lies beneath those virgin hearts?

we want you to participate. be a lucky contestant.

What? Blow a dead bear?

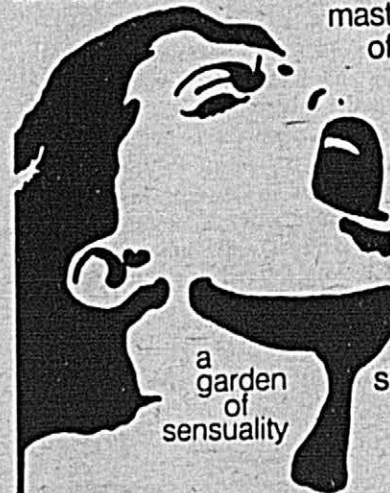
come as you are — you'll grow to like it.

AN ERECTIFYING EXPERIENCE.

before **DEEP THROAT**  
Gerard Damiano, the now world famous  
film director had directed another

masterpiece  
of erotica

a CINEX film eastman color



**teenie  
tulip**

starring peggy simpson  
as teenie karen

NOON, 2:00, 4:00, 6:00,  
8:00, 10:00 P.M.

DAILY COMPLETE  
SHOWS AT 12:05, 2:55,  
5:40, 8:20 P.M. SATUR-  
DAY CONTINUOUS  
FROM 4:00 P.M.

**LE BEAVER**  
5117 park ave 844-8671

**LUCERNE**  
855 DECARIE 744-2734  
VILLE ST-LAURENT

**GUY Cinema** GUY & MAISONNEUVE  
TEL 311-2311

NOON, 2:00, 4:00, 6:00,  
8:00, 10:00 P.M.



# classifieds

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 10 am to 5 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions—\$3.00 maximum 20 words. 15 cents per extra word.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Moving? Graduate Student with truck, professionalism guaranteed cheapest rates. Tim 481-6385.

Parking at 3563 University #5 \$15.00/month. Tel: 842-1383.

Guitar lessons — beginners to advanced. Learn bluegrass, folk, rock, blues, fingerpicking, flatpicking theory. 849-2846 mornings or late evenings.

Guitar, piano and theory lessons. Many styles, all ages. \$5.00 an hour, 479 Prince Arthur St. W. Phone 842-2955.

Need French lessons? Phone 932-1633.

Two beautiful kittens (part siamese) to give away to a good home. Please call Eliie at 482-0597. After 6 p.m.

PROBLEMS getting you down? Need to talk about it? We're here to help you! Interaction McGill #409 (Union Bldg.) Tel: 392-8981.

AUTO MAINTENANCE COURSE sponsored by the Engineering Honour Society. Every Thursday starting Feb. 7 in Rm. 279, MacDonald Engineering Building, 3-5 p.m. Duration 3-4 weeks.

Two beautiful affectionate angora kittens. Need really good home. Urgently. Phone 842-4720.

## LOST

Lost — Friday, Feb. 1st (between 12:30 and 1:00 p.m.) a Zippo lighter — inscribed "Bea — B.A. '73" — inside a pack of Export 'A' somewhere between Leacock and Peel/Sherbrooke. Mrs. Kemp, 140 Arts Bldg., would dearly love to have it back.

Lost white raccoon hat. Return to Costi. Reward offered.

## ENTERTAINMENT

Feb. 2nd, Saturday 8:30 p.m., Redpath Hall, McGill University. Paul Geremia "Last of the Ragtime Gypsies." Also Bob Ryszkiewicz. Full bar.

Media McGill presents "The Getaway" Feb. 9th at Leacock 132 at 6:00/8:15/10:30. Adm. \$1.00.

War means never having to say you're guilty. Get yours when "JOHNNY GOT HIS GUN." Fri. at 7:00 & 9:30. L132. 50 cents. (MFS)

## FOR SALE

Large wooden desk, office size with lots of drawers; also bed — cheap. 849-3318.

Siamese kittens, lilac and sealpoint, 11 weeks, show quality, papers, shots 276-0346.

Renault 1969 R-10, 53,000 miles Engine in perfect condition. Body needs work. Leaving country. \$500. Call Janet 843-7001.

## WANTED

Statistics: Help wanted with statistical design for research project. Research experience beneficial. Fee to be discussed. 684-8437.

## HOUSING

Furnished 2½ apt. to let. See Supt. at 640 Prince Arthur (near University).

## TYPING

Theses, manuscripts, essays, reports neatly typewritten. Bilingual. Moderate rates. Call 489-4198.

## PERSONAL

Problem? Feel you need to rap with a rabbi? Call Israel Housman 341-3580.

Chemist would appreciate exchange of French and German conversations with German speaking girl. Phone Jack 733-8950.

Happy Birthday Tits! Hang in there, there is plenty more to come. Eternally, Ducky.



## Students' Society By-Election

WEDNESDAY 27 FEBRUARY, 1974

THURSDAY 28 FEBRUARY, 1974

Nominations are hereby called for the following position:

## Vice-President Internal Affairs.

Length of Tenure — March 1, 1974 to June 30, 1974.

Candidate may be any member of the McGill Students' Society in good standing except:

- i) Partial students taking less than three courses.
- ii) Students registered in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research who are non-resident students or full members of the teaching staff.

All nomination forms must contain only the following statement:

"We the undersigned students nominate.....for the position of.....".

Nominations must be signed by at least 50 members of the McGill Students' Society together with their year and faculty. All nomination papers must have the candidate's signature together with his year and faculty, address, and telephone number. All nominations must be submitted to Mrs. Haddad at the Students' Society office in the Students' Union no later than:

4:30 p.m. Friday 15 February, 1974.

Lawrence Hoffman  
Chief Returning Officer

## McGILL WINTER CARNIVAL '74

FEBRUARY 11 — 17

## Monday's events

- 11:30 AM Opening Ceremony: A ribbon cutting ceremony to be held at the Ice Castle on lower campus.
- 12:00 PM Opening Concert featuring the folk-rock group "Winters" in the ballroom.
- 3:00 PM Guest speaker, featuring "Doc Circe" — Montreal's most famous playboy.
- 7:00 PM Sleigh ride — Busses leaving Union at 7 PM following a sleigh ride through the countryside. Refreshments and entertainment with folk singer around a warm fireplace in the farmhouse.
- 8:00 PM Theatre night — The Red and White Revue presents "Nancy Drew" at Moyse Hall. As a special offer the Winter Carnival Committee and the ASUS sponsor a cast and audience party in the Union Ballroom following the performance. Free of charge for those who have purchased theatre tickets.

"Don't forget our pub will open at 12 noon with Music & Amusement Machines."

## IT'S CRAZY TIME AT TOWNIES

Any sweaters or shirts for	\$6.00	Jackets for	\$12.00
Pants or skirts for	\$8.00	Smocks	\$4.00
Long dresses for	\$15.00	Cloth coats for	\$20.00
Short dresses or long skirts for	\$12.00	Suede or leather coats	\$40.00

Until Feb. 15/74  
750 Sherbrooke St. W.  
844-1454  
Opposite McGill Campus



Presents

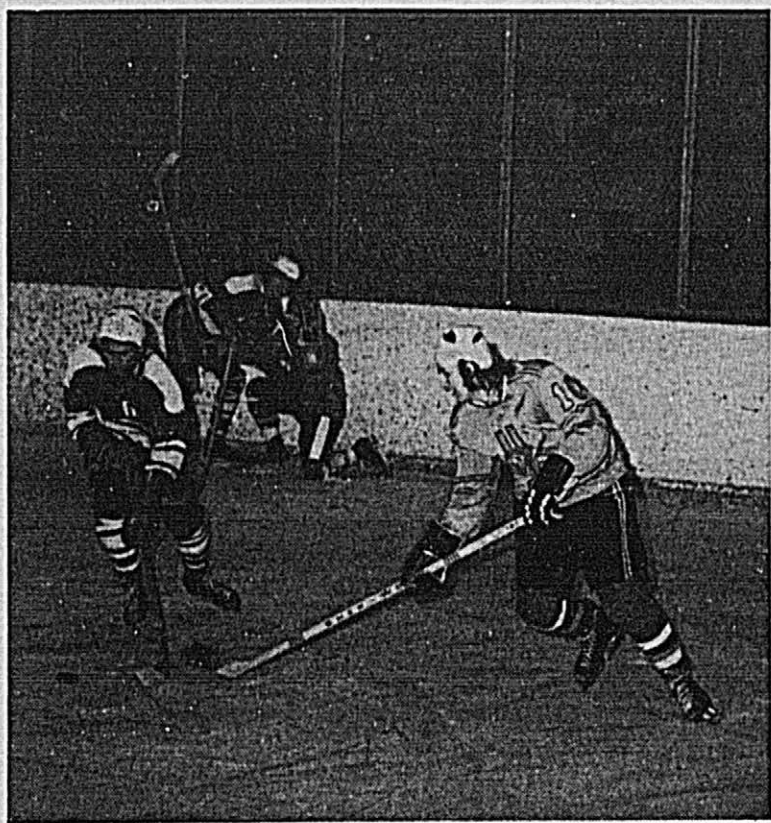
## JOHNNY GOT HIS GUN

Fri. 1-132

7:00 & 9:30

50 cents





Daily photo Rick Martin  
Pictured above is a scene from the battle of the managers. The contest, played Tuesday evening, pitted McGill's management pucksters against their cross-town rivals from the Université de Montreal. Oh, the bearded wonder is not Cowboy Bill Flett but rather just plain old Bill Zeidel, a management star.

## Women's intramural sports report

### Hockey

The second round of the women's intramural hockey schedule was recently played in the Winter Stadium. A definite improvement was noticed in the women's skating and their enthusiasm couldn't be equalled. The only disappointing factor was that there were not enough games.

The Ed II team played their two games with only four members. Although this is technically a default, the "four" insisted on participating and put up such a good show that they must be commended.

In their first game, they shut out McConnell Hall by a score of 10-0, and they accomplished this without the services of a goalie! Sue Reiter was the high scorer for her team as she potted four. Unfortunately, the "four" couldn't maintain this pace as they succumbed to the Arts & Science team 5-0. Brenda Baird scored three goals while Nancy Abbot was good for two.

The game between RVC and McC Hall was definitely the high point of the night. The first (and only!) penalty of the season, an elbowing infraction, was handed out to Mary-Irene Parker, a member of the RVC team. The many fans greeted this turn of events with resounding boos. Despite this, RVC forged ahead and defeated McC Hall 6-1, as Judy Blood notched three goals and Cathy Morrison two.

### Basketball

The second round of the women's basketball intramurals was also played recently. Marg

Bourne organized the teams with the help of eight referees. This time no delays occurred, and full court area was provided.

In the first game, RVC plus Frats defeated the Ed III team 12-2. Ellen Einterz (famed sports writer), was high scorer with seven points. The Ed I team overwhelmed A&S by the score of 32-5. Janet Evans was a domineering figure, netting 14 points. Sue Reiter and Kathy Snow, scored eight and six points respectively.

Ed III gained a narrow 5-3 win over A&S, while Ed I played a great game with Med, and wound up on the long end of a 37-17 score. Elaine Schell was high scorer for the Med team with six points. Chris Kelsey, Sue MacCalster, and Dianne St. Pierre, with seven, six, and five points, contributed to P&OT's 19-2 win over P&OT I.

Ed II overcame Nursing I 13-0; Joan Yates was good for seven points. Nursing II then rallied and shut out P&OT 8-0, as Kathy Reid slipped in six points towards her team's victory. The final game was between Nursing and Law, and Law emerged triumphant 8-4. Lydia Dragon scored half of the Law team's points.

The remarkable thing about this round, and that of the hockey teams, was that there were absolutely no defaults. In some cases there were enough people for three teams, and the stands, particularly for the hockey games, were relatively full. In other words, the women's participation and enthusiasm has been so overwhelming that it's too bad their season has to be so short.

Only 3 days to go!

## McGILL WINTER CARNIVAL '74

FEBRUARY 11 - 17



Information and tickets available in the Union Lobby 11 AM - 4 PM

MANY BIG PRIZES available, so get your tickets now!

Carnival Stickers - 10 cents



# Quinquaginta



# Fünfzig



# Ötven



# Take ΠΕΝΤΕ for ΠΕΝΤΗΚΟΝΤΑ



**Big games for both teams**

# Redmen cagers face Erglis, Warriors tonight

by Marty Braun

Tonight in the Loyola Gymnasium, the McGill Redmen will play a basketball game against the Warriors, the defending QUAA champions. The Warriors lost their first game in two years of league play last Tuesday evening when they were drubbed 87-59 by the Sir George Williams University Georgians.

Tonight's game is a big one for both teams. The Redmen need it in order to solidify their hold on fourth place in the standings. Loyola needs it in order to hang onto first place as Sir George and Laval are right on their heels.

One of the stars of the Warriors is a young man off the streets of New York City. His name is John Erglis. In the last two years, Erglis has established himself as one of the finest players in the QUAA but nonetheless, is known more as a showman than as a good ballplayer. I interviewed Erglis after his team's Tuesday loss in order to find out if his image on the court is

indicative of his actions off-court. I soon found out:

*Daily:* How do you get up for a game?

*Erglis:* Smoke...smoke some grass.

*Daily:* What do you think of basketball?

*Erglis:* I dunno. It's a fun game. That's about it. These dudes take it too serious. Our coaches...any coach up here takes it too seriously. Fool around...have as much fun as you can. I always wanted to get on TV, get interviewed after a game and these stupid announcers always ask the dumbest questions, like...who inspired you, what do you think of basketball, what do you do in your spare time. I just wanna answer the craziest thing that ever comes to your mind, and just blow their brains out.

*Daily:* Then think of something crazy to say.

*Erglis:* Heroin...the price of heroin's pretty good up here.

*Daily:* Are you going to go to bed now and cry because you lost your first league game in two years?

*Erglis:* I'm going to the pub now.

*Daily:* I hear you're an excellent swimmer. Is that true?

*Erglis:* I'm alright.

*Daily:* What effect does chlorine have on your basketball?

*Erglis:* That's one of the dumbest questions I've ever heard. Chlorine's bullshit. Bleaches your hair, that's about it.

*Daily:* What about the crowd. Do you hear that crowd out there?

*Erglis:* Oh yeah. I love it—it's great.

*Friend:* That's when he goes into his act.

*Erglis:* Especially if they're against me. That's good.

*Daily:* Some people say you're a hotdog. What do you think of that?

*Erglis:* It's true, yeah.

*Friend:* Tell them basketball is entertainment, man.

*Erglis:* I'm hep. You know, I follow

Pete Maravich's philosophy, or Nate Archibald. People come out and like, if they pay 50 cents for this game, it isn't worth it. You know, to see Sir George—Loyola. That's bullshit. You know. And so these people want to see something, I guess. So you throw a couple behind the back passes!

*Friend:* The John Erglis Show!

*Daily:* Why are you on this team? Couldn't you play with the guys in the gym...a pick-up game?

*Erglis:* Yeah, but I like the crowd. No, we get free meals on trips... that's one of the major things. We get steak dinners and we get to take trips. Like, I flew home to New York for free. No, I wanna coach some day. This is really why

I probably wouldn't quit.

*Daily:* You want to coach?

*Erglis:* Oh yeah. Must be the easiest job in the world, man.

*Daily:* What would your message be to your players when you coach?

*Erglis:* Smoke.

*Daily:* What do you think of your uniform? Is it reversible?

*Erglis:* It's alright. It feels good. What do you answer to a thing like that?

*Daily:* If you're crazy, you say something funny.

*Erglis:* I wouldn't like it on my mother.

*Daily:* Do you have a message for Robertson (#1 McGill fan)?

*Erglis:* Yeah, just keep up the noise, man. And tell him I'll throw a behind-the-back pass in his direction and try to hit him.

*Daily:* Anything else you want to say to those people out there in McGill land?

*Erglis:* Yeah...smoke a lot. I dunno. Just come out to the game.

*Daily:* And get on your back?

*Erglis:* Get on my back. Yeah, that's okay. If you let out your frustrations that way, do it. I don't mind.

P.S.—Game time is 8:00 p.m.

## Intramural pucking

by Ken Abramovitch and Fulvio Bussandri

The dubious honour of reporting intramural athletics is becoming a very hazardous affair. We certainly hope that the unjustified verbal mastication of two of our colleagues will not happen to us.

Since you all want a first hand accurate report of the past few weeks' action, some of which is a bit late due to administrative problems, here it is, "Slashing! Fighting! Elbowing! Majors! Cross-checking! Misconduct! High Sticking! Match penalties! Suspensions! Defaults!"

It's a damn shame that the league suffers from the type of crap displayed by some teams and some individuals. No details of the cursing, fighting, and other bush league antics that occur are necessary.

One doesn't have to be stereotyped Spartan soldier, but a fair amount of discipline is necessary on the ice, even if the game is only intramural. If you're wondering why people don't come and see your games, ask yourself if you would want to show up to see such poor sportsmanship. It's "street fighting" you want, go and kick the shit out of each other in the halls, but don't use intramural sports as a platform for it. If you can't apply any self-discipline in an organized athletics endeavour, then don't bother playing. The good people who work so hard to keep the SIRC going don't need you destroying something they work so hard to maintain.

Oh, yes, in case you're interes-

ted in the standings, Med A and Eng A are sure bets for the playoffs in the NHL, with a dogfight resulting between Science A, Law A, and Mgmt A. In the WHA, Grad Studies are in first place with a close race shaping up between Education B, Med B, Mgmt B, and Science B for the remaining three playoff spots.

### WATERPOLO

The regular waterpolo season has finally come to an end and our heroes finished second in a five team division.

The final tournament of the year was played at McGill last Saturday and, in a way, it was a preview of this Saturday's Championship Tournament at Laval University. McGill played three games that day. The first was against Laval, and McGill dominated the contest, winning 7-5. In the second game against CMR, it took three quarters for McGill to get on track but, after the fourth quarter, the score read 6-1. Both goalies played well. In the final game of the day, McGill played their arch rivals, i.e. Sir George. In the first quarter, McGill kept pace with SGWU, falling behind only 5-4. After that, Sir George just pulled away to win 13-9.

In this week-end's single elimination tournament, McGill will face Laval. If McGill is victorious, the team will move into the championship game against Sir George (unless, of course, CMR upsets SGWU).



Daily photo by Rick Martin  
McGill hockey defencemen John Taussig (middle) and Bob O'Reilly discuss some crucial points during Wednesday evening's 8-2 Redmen triumph over Macdonald-John Abbott. Taussig's thoroughly disgusted look can only mean that he thinks the referees are really a bunch of asses...as we can see. Redmen goals in the contest were scored by Jean Dionne (two), Graham McLaughlin (two), Rob Vrolyk (two), Mike Callaghan, and Gordie Gow.